

36. *A new Gecko from the Eastern Himalayas.*—By N. ANNANDALE,  
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Less is known of the herpetology of the Himalayas than is generally realized, and the discovery of a new form even in so well explored a locality as the Darjiling district is not surprising, although far more collecting of Reptiles has been done in this part than in most parts of the range. The new species is represented by a single specimen recently taken by myself in a European house at Kurseong (5,000 ft.). It is a typical member of the genus *Gymnodactylus*, of which two species (both extremely rare) have hitherto been recorded from the Himalayas, viz., *G. fasciolatus* from Simla, and *G. lawderanus* from Kumaon. *G. himalayicus*, as I propose to name the Darjiling form, belongs to a group in the genus which also includes *G. khasiensis* from the Khasi Hills and Upper Burma, *G. marmoratus* from the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, etc., and *G. rubidus* from the Andamans. On the whole it seems to be more closely related to the Malayan species than to either of its other allies.

GYMNODACTYLUS HIMALAYICUS, sp. nov.

*Diagnosis*—

Head large, rather narrow, depressed, ovoid; snout slightly longer than orbit, obtusely pointed; forehead concave. Habit slender; digits compressed throughout; tail slightly longer than head and body, rounded, tapering. Dorsal surface of head and body granular, with numerous small conical tubercles on the body, base of head and hind limbs; on the back these tubercles tend to be arranged in 16 irregular lines: they are very much smaller than the ear-opening. Ventral scales, small, leaf-shaped, imbricate; about 35 across middle of belly. No lateral fold or enlarged scales in its place. Rostral grooved; nostril between rostral, first labial and several small scales; ten upper and ten lower labials. Ear-opening ovoid, slanting, one-third as large as eye. Subdigital lamellæ moderate, larger on proximal than on distal joints. Eleven præanal pores arranged in a continuous, wide, V-shaped series; the scales posterior to them, between the arms of the V, enlarged; three postanal papillæ (in the male) on either side; base of tail swollen below; no pubic groove; no femoral pores. Coloration as in *G. marmoratus*.

*Dimensions of adult male*—

Total length	...	...	111 mm.
Head and body	...	...	53 "
Tail	...	...	58 "
Hind limb	...	...	25 "
Fore limb	...	...	20 "
Breadth of head	...	...	9 "



This species is very closely allied to *G. marmoratus*, with Malayan specimens of which I have compared the type. It may be distinguished by its smaller size (if this is constant), more slender habit, narrower head, and larger ear-opening, by the fact that the basal joints of the digits are more strongly compressed, and especially by the number and arrangement of its pubic pores. From *G. khasiensis* the absence of a lateral fold will at once distinguish it, as its small, conical dorsal tubercles will from *G. lawderanus*.

I take this opportunity to put on record the occurrence of *Japalura yunnanensis*, Anderson, in Indian territory, having found in the Museum a fine male taken some years ago at Buxa, near the Bhutan frontier of Bengal, by a collector.

